

E TELEGRAPH.
Office 130 Main Street.
OHIO
Friday Morning, Dec. 3, 1880.

Congress begins next Monday and expires on the 4th of March at noon.

Since resumption, national banks have been allowed to issue bills of a less denomination than \$5.

The total postal service of the country for 1880, \$5,000,000 of paying the expenses of the department.

Petitions favoring the abolition of the Grand Jury system are in circulation in various parts of Illinois.

The Republicans didn't have half so bad an opinion of the Democracy before election as some of its own organs are expressing now.

The Workingmen's party of California have renominated the Rev. Isaac S. Kallach for Mayor. The Rev. will hardly pull through this time.

The retirement of Justices Swaine and Strong from the Supreme Bench is said to be one of the certainties in the near future. The question of choosing a successor to Justice Strong was considered in a Cabinet meeting on Saturday.

"Galt" says that in November, 1879, there was a stock of 25,000 acres of land in this country, and that to-day there is none. It has all been used in the manufacture of butter which is retailed in New York at thirty-five cents per pound.

We don't hear yet that the President elect, has designated any particular timber for any particular locality with which to fill his cabinet and the quinquages are not in possession of as much information as they were, and have therefore become more modest.

Gen. Garfield will enter upon the duties of the Presidential office with fewer debts and obligations to politicians than any other President of this generation. If civil service, therefore, is anything but a baseless dream there would be the best possible chance to give it a run.

Gen. Hancock's supply of the Truth newspaper containing the forged Morey letter for his own use, is at \$15,000. We are loth to believe that of General Hancock, and yetas good men as himself—Hewitt and Mule Barum went in for the forgery with heartiness.

Gold continues to flow in usual abundance into this country. The steamer Algeria brought into New York \$742,000; the Silesia, \$450,000, and the information that \$2,500,000 more has just been withdrawn from the bank of France for the same destination has been received.

CONGRESS.—As was expected, the voters of the township failed to attend the polls on Tuesday last, at the election for member of the 46th Congress.

Judge Taylor's vote was 198 Adams—Democrat 24 J. M. Wilcox 16 H. L. Morrison—Greenback 1 M. C. Wright 1

Some of the Department clerks at Washington snuffed the east wind, and went in strongly for Hancock, believing with some of the short-sighted Democrats about here, that his election was a sure thing. These chaps will now have to feel round for their gripsacks, and take up the lament—'the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are on the cold world.'

When the Fish Commission began the propagation and distribution of Atlantic salmon, that fish was not taken in any great quantities south of the Connecticut river. It is now found in considerable abundance in the Hudson, the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. The success of stocking these streams is therefore undoubted. The distribution of the eggs of this variety the present season amount to about 2,000,000.

The Sentinel intimates that there is something a little sinister about the idea of urging Secretary Sherman to remain in the new cabinet. Those most interested, it says are candidates for Senatorial honors. Our opinion would be in harmony with that of our cotemporary—let the new administration have the widest freedom for selecting its own cabinet, and let the selections be in the most perfect harmony with the head of the administration.

The Tammany papers are accusing Mr. Tilden of the defeat of Hancock. It seems to be between Tilden and Kelly—Hendricks and English. The N. Y. Star (Tammany) says it is—

"Well that Mr. Tilden was deeply chagrined over his own defeat at Cincinnati; that he chafed under his disappointment, and did not hesitate to express resentment over his prostrated future."

The silent ally who did effective work in sloughing Hancock! It is a matter of absolute mathematical certainty that in twelve counties of this State, controlled by Tilden partisans, the Democratic vote of 1880 falls 25,000 behind the Democratic vote of 1876. If any doubts survive a knowledge of this fact, logic can not remove them."

The Cincinnati Commercial has a peculiar notion about the term of the executive office. We have heard a deal about a change from four to six years, for the ostensible purpose of getting rid of the turmoil consequent upon frequent elections. The Commercial thinks the end could be accomplished by reducing the term to half its present extent. Make the term two years and it would not be of consequence enough to warrant the fierceness now bestowed upon the campaign. There is perhaps some plausibility about this course of reasoning. If it cost as much or more to get the office than the salary was wont to be for the term, perhaps this sort of labor and money to secure the office might make the outlay of doubtful policy, and lead a quiet and modest man to reach the Commercial's conclusion.

THANKSGIVING was a fine winter day, and although there was considerable stir about town and some business transacted, especially in the forenoon, the attendance of religious services was not very large. Being a union service, the Presbyterian Pastor; the Methodist, Mr. Webb; Presiding Elder Seelye, and Pastor Freeman of the Baptist church, all participated. Three of these clerical gentlemen, all but the Presbyterian Pastor, were comparative strangers. Of course there was an interest felt to see and hear them. The blessing was asked by Mr. M'Giffert, the reading was by Pastor Webb of the M. E. church, the opening prayer was by Elder Seelye and the sermon by Mr. Freeman of the Baptist church. The preacher started off with manuscript and, after warming to his work, relieved himself of it, and struck out with freedom such as is generally relied on these occasions. He evidently believed that "politics and religion"—as the phrase used to be—are not dangerous in contiguity. He has freedom of thought and expression, and religion was no worse for having become a handmaid with politics. His elocution and literary style produced a favorable effect, and the clerical standard of ability will not be depressed. The music by the Presbyterian quartette was of a high order of merit, as it always is, and gave zest to the otherwise pleasant and creditable proceedings of the day.

The Thanksgiving Day sermons are said to have been more free and outspoken on the past anniversary than usual, and the leading clergy, of the cities, recognized the principle of right and wrong in patriotism and politics, as in matters connected with the church—recognizing the fact that love of country and voting and using our influence for the highest good of the State is the obligation of the true christian and patriot. The N. Y. Tribune holds the following language on the subject:

"As usual, the Thanksgiving sermons dealt, to a large extent, with themes of public and patriotic interest. Dr. Armistead discussed the relations of the States and the Federal Government showing how the idea of National Sovereignty had triumphed over all opposition. Dr. Bellows made a plea for a patriotism that should be inspired and sustained by religious principle. Dr. Newman took national pacification for his subject, insisting that a 'Solid South' is a crime against the age," which imperils a nation's life and must come to an end. Dr. Tyng preached upon 'God in the Constitution,' and Dr. Vincent upon some of the deeper significances of the day. In Brooklyn, Mr. Beecher spoke upon the marvelous strength and elasticity of the Republic, which is teaching republicanism every day to all the world, while Mr. Talmage made a general review of Thanksgiving topics.

GEN. WEAVER.—The National Greenback Labor Candidate for the Presidency has issued a fervid address to his followers in the late canvass. He congratulates them on what they have accomplished; and urges them to organize for future operations, and especially for the circulation of Greenback papers. He reechoed the alarm by asserting that "incorporated wealth, arrogant, sleepless and active, has subdued the old party press. Directed by a few well trained intellects, this power is making fearful strides toward 'the establishment of a haughty moneyed Aristocracy upon the ruins of the broad and humane Republic bequeathed to us by our fathers. If Greenbackism did not take on some unaccountable vagaries, it might be supposed to have lost its head, or at least had a fit of the night mare or was laboring under a chronic attack of dyspepsia. Its dreadfulness to have the weight of Empire resting on one's shoulders, and not to be furnished with adequate power to regulate party waywardness and to make reform more effective.

Mr. Eli B. Bennett, of Norwalk, Ct., has held the office of Treasurer in that town, for 52 consecutive years. For quite a number of those years, he was in common with all parties have given him our vote for this office. His scrupulous care and accuracy have well guarded the trust committed to him, and no word of complaint has ever been heard against him in the discharge of his official duty. His vigilance never allowed a penny to be misapplied. In view of this long continued and unparelled fidelity, his fellow citizens, the other evening, very properly made a formal presentation to Mr. B. of an elegant tea service, of solid silver, as commemorative of their appreciation and high regard for the exercise of such stalwart principle and the modeling of his life to such a standard of official integrity. But this was not confined to official trust. All the affairs of his private life were carried on in the same model. Such an instance of consecutive official service is probably without a counterpart.

In Sweden, wherever a railroad crosses a common road, gates are erected on each side. Five or ten minutes before a train is due these gates are closed and not allowed to be opened until the train has passed. There are no chances taken by railway companies; they simply fence impatient people out.

Clerk Adams of the House of Representatives—a necessary factor in the organization of the next House—Monday—has not turned up at last accounts, although he has been telegraphed for in every direction.

General Garfield voted for his successor at the special election for a Congressman to fill the unexpired term. He was loudly cheered at the polls, Democrats as well as Republicans participating.

In the last week of October the weekly in Europe were almost unprecedented in number. The approximate value of property lost is put at \$20,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 was British.

Immigration and the building of railroads have augmented the value of lands in Texas. Land that five years ago could not be sold at \$1 per acre has now jumped up to \$5.

THE AMERICAN JERUSALEM.
THE OLD CITY OF SANTA FE—AMONG THE RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS OF NEW MEXICO.

Quebec may have her walls to give her an appearance of antiquity, but for real dried-up, shriveled, yellowish old age this ancient city of Santa Fe takes the palm. When the traveler reaches New Mexico it seems like getting into a new world, or perhaps better, an old one. Every where he sees the native Mexican with his swarthy skin, rags and listlessness of manner.

Two to one, he is hanging around the depot, or if he is at work he is cutting his wheat with a crude sickle, or using a queer-shaped plow of old Noah's patent, for mind you, the Mexican is two hundred years behind our eastern farmers, and knows no more of modern machinery than a whale. When he arrives at the ancient city of Santa Fe he finds himself in the oldest and oldest town in America. From a distance the city bears a striking resemblance to a collection of lime kilns, for all the houses are of adobe (a mixture of mud and straw, sun dried), and the only frame buildings in town are the hotels. The hotel one does not need the use of an elevator, but is taken around on the outside of the building and enters his room from the narrow, filthy street.

Santa Fe is the oldest town in America. In 1540, before Plymouth Rock was made famous, when New York was but a swamp, Colorado found here a populous town; and how many generations had it then existed, is one of those things "no fellow can find out." But I find to-day that the town is fast losing its ancient appearance. Every where Americans are jostling the lazy Mexican, and Yankee enterprise is cropping out with such rapidity that before many years all the remnants of antiquity will be lost.

There are just at the present time hundreds of enterprising young men pushing into New Mexico, from all portions of the East, eagerly intent on making their fortunes among the mines of this newly developed country. The great wealth of New Mexico is in her mines—in the mountains of silver and gold that only need the touch of enterprise and industry to open up and develop them. Here toiled the old Spaniards, for the shining ore, over two hundred years ago, and the adventures that are now pouring into the Territory will carry on this "labor of love" with right good earnest. New mining discoveries are being made almost daily, and New Mexico promises to become a great prospecting camp for the next five years, with results that will astonish the world. Baron Von Humboldt said: "New Mexico contains the wealth of the world," and it is now steadily being developed. Evidence of mines worked in ancient times by the Spaniards are found in many portions of the country, and work has been renewed on them. The Jesuit priests prospected in every direction and reported plenty of gold and silver all through the mountains; and now I find, as the successors, the most enterprising of young men—men who disdainfully refuse to let themselves be contenting to remain in the overcrowded East upon small salaries, but preferred to strike out. It is the men who have the "heart in their crew," who come out here, and I have yet to see a single instance where they are not doing well, and ninety out of a hundred of them will be above want in a few years.

I am not foolish enough to say that all a man has to do is to come here and pick up wealth, it is not to be had without work any more than elsewhere, but I do aver, from a long experience, that a man who is willing to exchange the so-called luxuries of life in the East, for a while, for the fresh air and delightful climate of these mountainous, can be assured of a fortune. In this new Territory millions of dollars in gold and silver are waiting for the prospectors. New mining districts are being rapidly developed, which are robbing Leadville of her laurels.

Santa Fe, Nov. 10th, 1880.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Plymouth Rock gave birth to the American idea of God, as controlling the affairs of men and nations. The idea of Thanksgiving was voiced with booming cannon at Lexington in the Nation's infancy in its first baptism of blood, and it was oft and oft repeated in the second baptism amidst the battle of manly, and the din of conflict, through four years of this Nation's conflict. With such a history it is not strange that such a Nation by the most solemn edicts, trumpet-tongued, of its rulers State and national should stop the hum of spindles, and its ten thousand industries and invite its millions of citizens to stand one day with bowed heads to near the infinite as to catch an inspiration that should more all hearts to devout thankfulness. No Nation ever had greater cause for thanksgiving; for abundant harvest; for political deliverance; for health; for peace; for unbounded prosperity; for ten thousand such blessings which are enjoyed by our people, which should make us profoundly grateful to the Giver of all good. In such a spirit was the day hallowed and kept at the National Capital.

The subject of a new Presidential mansion to be located on the highlands north of the city, will come before Congress at the present session. The old executive mansion was well enough adapted to the wants of the country in its infancy, but is not at all suited to the necessities of the nation in its manhood. There is now no possible privacy for the family of the President and it is not always comfortable to have Mrs. Betsy Jones know all that the Presidential party had for dinner. The old mansion will be used as an Executive office.

The Post Master-General has made a wise recommendation for the building of a new postoffice department, to answer the demands of the constantly increasing business of the department. In 1880 its total receipts were \$2,400,954.80; in 1880, \$2,518,085.40; in 1876, \$19,772,210.45; and in 1880, \$23,515,479.84. Our expanding territories will swell the revenue to \$50,000,000, by 1890. The government is paying now \$300,000 each year for the rent of buildings that are little better than tinder-boxes, yet the necessities of the public service demand it. With the ability to borrow money at three per cent. it is a question how long this "rummy and proud foolish" practice will continue.

President Garfield made a flying visit to the city and was driven in President Hayes' carriage to his modest home on I street. At his special request, no public demonstration was made. He was the same genial manner as when he was simply General Garfield, months ago. His first declaration on stepping off the cars was "how are you Bob" as he took ingrass by the hand. The boys of the ball and the bat here at the Capital held the General in high esteem as he has for several years been a frequent visitor at the National Grounds, taking a hand at batting occasionally to show the boys just how to do it.

Representatives of commercial interests are here to urge the passage by the present Congress of a general bankrupt law. In a country with such vast and varied interests it is evident that some judicious law should be enacted to protect creditors and relieve unfortunate bankrupts from liabilities that can never be met. The measure has the approval of Senators Conkling, Edmunds and Thurman as well as the wisest men in commercial circles all over the country.

The Memphis District has been Republican for years and the late political avalanche has buried Hon. Casey Young, an enthusiastic Confederate brigadier, who has secured in six years an expenditure in his district of over \$1,000,000. Perpetrated in name. The same partying salutation may be given to 90 other statesmen, mostly Bourbon Democrats, who have been relegated to private life. Their places in the capital will know them no more. Henceforth, pennilessly they sing, "Oh, to be nothing, nothing!" The next House will be composed of 392 old members, 184 re-elected; 18 have been members in former sessions, and 91 are new members.

A solemn silence has crept over Barnum, Hewitt and Randall, since the developments in the Morry letter. They are evidently moulting, and that class of birds sing very little at such times. There were lots of strange tunes in this trio prior to November. The sub-gutural base of Barnum's moles has died away, even in Indiana, and he and all his awayward squad of repeaters will never find a single Sam's crib, as they had fondly hoped to do.

The painting begun by Brumidi in the dome of the Capital, is going forward under the skilled hand of Filippo Costaglini. Visitors upon entering the rotunda, are charmed by an array of life-sized pictures with an apparent warmth so perfect that they almost seem to beckon and smile in their places.

The frieze of the rotunda, which Costaglini is completing, is sixty feet above the floor of the rotunda, 300 feet in circumference and 10 feet high. Brumidi's designs are being carried out. They are divided into fifteen groups to portray the following subjects: "The Landing of Columbus," "Cortes and Montezuma entering the Temple of the Sun," "Pizarro with his forces progressing in the conquest of Peru," "The Burial of De Soto in the Mississippi River," "The Rescue of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas," "The Disembarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers," "William Penn's Treaty with the Indians," "The Declaration of Independence," "The Surrender of Cornwallis," "The Battle of the Clouds and the Death of Tecumseh," "The American Army Entering the City of Mexico," "Labor in the Gold Mines of California." Brumidi was engaged on the seventh of the series ("Penn's Treaty") at the time of his death (February 9, 1880). PHAER.

NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

The most successful remedy ever discovered, as it cures all the aches and does not blister, HEAD PROOF BELIEF.

REV. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, '80.

Dr. J. B. Kendall & Co., Gentles:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. My horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became worse, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can he be bothered by a spavin.

Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

Perseverance will Tell.

Brighton, Mass., March 16, 1880. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gentles:—In justice to you and myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have recovered from my spavin with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse about four months. It took me four months to take the large one out and two for the small one. I have used bottles. The horse is entirely well now, and no longer to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but I think for all what it has done for me. The sale will be great.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated joint or to remove any bony growth or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callosities, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all dependences of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man, and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. Send address for illustrated Circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. J. B. KENDALL & CO., 350 North Main Street, Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

THE NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R.

Abstract of Time Table adopted June 23, 1880.

And Sleeping Coaches, combining all modern improvements, are running through without change from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Chicago to New York, making direct connection with all lines of foreign and coastwise steamers, and also with the Grand Central and New York Hotel Dining Cars from Chicago to New York.

STATIONS.

\*No. 1 N.Y. Express. \*No. 12 Atlantic Night Ex.

Buffalo..... 7:05 A.M. 1:00 P.M. 7:00 P.M.

Utica..... 7:15 A.M. 1:10 P.M. 7:10 P.M.

Syracuse..... 7:25 A.M. 1:20 P.M. 7:20 P.M.

Albany..... 7:35 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M.

Schenectady..... 7:45 A.M. 1:40 P.M. 7:40 P.M.

Rochester..... 7:55 A.M. 1:50 P.M. 7:50 P.M.

Watkinsville..... 8:05 A.M. 2:00 P.M. 8:00 P.M.

Geneva..... 8:15 A.M. 2:10 P.M. 8:10 P.M.

Canastota..... 8:25 A.M. 2:20 P.M. 8:20 P.M.

Malone..... 8:35 A.M. 2:30 P.M. 8:30 P.M.

Adirondack..... 8:45 A.M. 2:40 P.M. 8:40 P.M.

Watkinsville..... 8:55 A.M. 2:50 P.M. 8:50 P.M.

Geneva..... 9:05 A.M. 3:00 P.M. 8:55 P.M.

Canastota..... 9:15 A.M. 3:10 P.M. 9:05 P.M.

Malone..... 9:25 A.M. 3:20 P.M. 9:15 P.M.

Adirondack..... 9:35 A.M. 3:30 P.M. 9:25 P.M.

Watkinsville..... 9:45 A.M. 3:40 P.M. 9:35 P.M.

Geneva..... 9:55 A.M. 3:50 P.M. 9:45 P.M.

Canastota..... 10:05 A.M. 4:00 P.M. 9:55 P.M.

Malone..... 10:15 A.M. 4:10 P.M. 10:05 P.M.

Adirondack..... 10:25 A.M. 4:20 P.M. 10:15 P.M.

Watkinsville..... 10:35 A.M. 4:30 P.M. 10:25 P.M.

Geneva..... 10:45 A.M. 4:40 P.M. 10:35 P.M.

Canastota..... 10:55 A.M. 4:50 P.M. 10:45 P.M.

Malone..... 11:05 A.M. 5:00 P.M. 10:55 P.M.

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Canastota..... 11:45 A.M. 5:40 P.M. 11:35 P.M.

Malone..... 11:55 A.M. 5:50 P.M. 11:45 P.M.

Adirondack..... 12:05 P.M. 6:00 P.M. 11:55 P.M.

Watkinsville..... 12:15 P.M. 6:10 P.M. 12:05 A.M.

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Adirondack..... 12:55 P.M. 6:50 P.M. 12:45 A.M.

Watkinsville..... 1:05 P.M. 7:00 P.M. 12:55 A.M.

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Adirondack..... 1:45 P.M. 7:40 P.M. 1:35 A.M.

Watkinsville..... 1:55 P.M. 7:50 P.M. 1:45 A.M.

Geneva..... 2:05 P.M. 8:00 P.M. 1:55 A.M.

Canastota..... 2:15 P.M. 8:10 P.M. 2:05 A.M.

Malone..... 2:25 P.M. 8:20 P.M. 2:15 A.M.

Adirondack..... 2:35 P.M. 8:30 P.M. 2:25 A.M.

Watkinsville..... 2:45 P.M. 8:40 P.M. 2:35 A.M.

Geneva..... 2:55 P.M. 8:50 P.M. 2:45 A.M.

Canastota..... 3:05 P.M. 9:00 P.M. 2:55 A.M.

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Adirondack..... 3:25 P.M. 9:20 P.M. 3:15 A.M.

Watkinsville..... 3:35 P.M. 9:30 P.M. 3:25 A.M.

Geneva..... 3:45 P.M. 9:40 P.M. 3:35 A.M.

Canastota..... 3:55 P.M. 9:50 P.M. 3:45 A.M.

THE PEOPLE LOVE AND COMPETITORS HATE

The ASHTABULA STORE

STOP! THINK! REFLECT!

From all over this fair land, (now partly covered with snow), a cry goes out from struggling dealers who try to impress upon the public they have got the "grip" on trade, having "extra facilities," "no expenses," "able to live on air," etc. etc. etc.

Now listen while we sing why we can and do sell at such sacrificing figures.

Having reached that condition in worldly affairs that we don't spend near our income, and a store is of no great importance, it stands to reason it don't matter a continental whether we sell Dry Goods or not.

To those not familiar with the fact we will say we can if necessary sell goods right along for less than cost and it wont break us up or cause the shedding of a tear.

We are in trade for fun and to do good—to prevent the demon high prices that held sway before we came to your relief, from again taking your last cent.

Remember we duplicate the prices advertised by any other store under the Sun, so bring their published price lists with you—We are to busy to write one. We give goods away. By calling, any needy and deserving person will be given something to keep them warm.

Our stock was never more complete than now. Mr. Smith, Sr., is back from his second trip this season to N. Y., and will shortly go East for the third time.

L. W. SMITH & SON.

IF YOU WOULD SEE SOME ELEGANT AND NEW DESIGNS IN

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Diaries, Pocket Books, Photograph Albums, Card Cases, Toilet Cases, Stereoscopes and Views, Mark Twain's Scrap Book, Letter Books, Paper Weights, Ink Stands, Puff Boxes, Toilet Sets, Cologne Bottles, Bay Rum Bottles, Box Papers, Visiting Cards, Mirrors, Perfumery, Brushes of all Kinds, And Toilet Articles of every description,

Call at A. R. THURBER & CO'S

Drug Store, 134 Main street, then if you wish to purchase they will give you figures that cannot be

LEGAL, &c. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator on the Estate of William J. Perkins, deceased, late of Maybrook, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

W. J. LACROIX, Baybrook, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1880.

LEGAL NOTICE.

AUGUSTUS Thullen, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that Ulysses Atwater has filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Ashtabula, and State of Ohio, a petition praying that Augustus Thullen, and therein setting forth that the said Thullen is indebted to said Ulysses Atwater in the sum of \$717.25 upon an account for labor performed for, and materials furnished to said Augustus Thullen by said Ulysses Atwater, at the request of said Thullen, in and about the construction of a dwelling house of said Augustus Thullen, situate on the following described land:

In the county, township and village of Ashtabula, in the town of Black, in the village of Jefferson, Ohio, in Block of L. Morrison, being about ( ) rods of land, more or less.

The said Ulysses Atwater prays judgment against said Augustus Thullen for \$717.25, with interest thereon from January 22, 1880, and for foreclosure of mortgage, in and above described premises, and sale of above described lands and tenements to satisfy said debt, which said petition avers is all due and unpaid, and plaintiff also asks for equitable relief.

The petition will be for hearing at the October Term, 1880, of said Court. Nov. 25th, 1880. ULYSSES ATWATER, Plaintiff. A. W. STILES, Sheriff.

STILES' OFFICE, Jefferson, Oct. 29, 1880.

DODGE & PAINE,</